region, where she was followed by Mrs. George Andrews and finally by Ferriss and his friends.

After the death of her parents Miss Law went to California, spending four years in Hollister, San Benito Co. Returning east she spent a year with her friends in Tennessee, afterward living at Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co., California, where she died January 12, 1889. Besides her interest in mollusks, Miss Law was a musician of marked ability, and was known in the large circle of her friends for her talents as a poet and writer.

FOREIGN SHELLS IMPORTED INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

BY D. THAANUM

The Hawaiian Islands have an equable climate warm enough for most tropical plants and animals to thrive, and not too warm for many of those of temperate climates. Adjusting themselves to the absence of winter, many species flourish astonishingly, and some become nuisances. Lying at the "crossroads of the Pacific," they are visited by vessels from all parts of the world, and as some of the early settlers, such as Hillebrand, were eager to introduce useful and ornamental plants, it is not surprising that foreign insects, snails and "weeds" were brought in. Among the land snails introduced by commerce and now established as residents may be mentioned *Opeas*, *Cecilioides*, *Amalia*, *Agriolimax*, *Philomycidae*, *Veronicella*, *Eulota* and *Viviparus*. It would be interesting to trace the dates when these genera appeared, if it could be done.

Of late years, every plant introduced into the Islands is carefully examined before leaving the wharf, and its insect and other inhabitants are picked off, as the damage already done by imported pests is enormous. A few years ago Mr. D. Thaanum sent the following list of shells brought in alive on imported plants and arrested by the Honolulu inspectors.

"From Java: *Subulina octona* (Brug.); *Opeas* sp.

From Manila: *Subulina octona* (Brug.); *Opeas javanicum* (Rve.); *Opeas* sp.; two minute species of '*Helix*,' and one which I take to be *Nesopupa*.

From Fiji Islands: *Subulina octona* (Brug.); *Opeas oparanum* (Pfr.); *Eulota similaris* (Fér.); *Veronicella* sp.

From Sydney: *Helix aspersa* L.; three immature shells.

From Singapore: A dark-colored form of *Nanina crossei* (Pfr.), adult; *Subulina octona;* two species of *Opeas.*

From Canton: *Succinea* sp.; *Acmella* near *A. scalaris* Hde., not quite mature.

From Japan: A species of *Succinea.*

Many of the *Subulina* and *Opeas* contained eggs."

NOTES AND NEWS

Note on the genera of Costa's Microdoride.— In 1861 O. G. Costa published a paper on minute invertebrates obtained chiefly from the Mediterranean coast of Africa. He proposed several new generic names, of which some were based on nepionic stages of larger animals. In order to clarify the synonymy, I propose to specify types for these genera. *Spirolidium* Costa, has eight years priority over *Parastrophia* De Folin, and is based on *S. mediterraneum* Costa. *Heliciella* Costa, according to Monterosato, is based on the young of *Danilia* and the type is *H. costellata* Costa. One of Costa's figures may represent a *Megalomphalus,* but this is quite distinct from *costellata.* For type of *Ammonocerina* Costa, I select *A. simplex* Costa, and for *Protomedea, P. elata* Costa. In this connection I may recall that Monterosato indicates that *Maravignia* Aradas, has priority over *Fossarus* Philippi, but I have not been able to verify the date of the paper of Aradas.—Wm. H. Dall.

The Relation of Organic Acids to the Presence of Shells and Opercula in Sediments.—Professor Kendall's brief discussion of opercula in the January number of The Nautilus, in which he attributes the occurrence of large numbers of horny opercula of fresh-water gastropods, in deposits that contain no shells, to the fact that acids have destroyed the shells but failed to destroy the opercula, is of particular interest to me, because